

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2789.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 4; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
 - 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$100 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
 - 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum interest.
 - 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
 - 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and the beginning of July.
 - 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
 - 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.
- For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £800,000.

LONDON:
Head Office, 10, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " " " "
" 3 " 3 " " " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$9,296,677 07
RESERVE FUND 6,806,596 31
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 9,296,677 07

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. L. DAVENPORT, Esq. Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. A. MC CONACHIE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. L. FOSBROOK, Esq.
C. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. D. R. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER, HONGKONG—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.
MANAGER, SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Directors.
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS. THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELLON HOOPEK,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891.

Intimations.

PIANOS FOR SALE. A. HAHN, PIANOS ON HIRE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, LEATHER GOODS, FANCY STATIONERY, TOYS, &c., &c., &c.
LADIES' ROBES and JERSEYS, STOCKINGS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, HATS and CAPS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
No. 2, PEDDER'S STREET, [18]
Hongkong, 12th January, 1891.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. MUSICAL DEPARTMENT. PIANOS

FOR SALE from \$150 in Solid Cases, Iron Frames, etc., suitable for this Climate.
FOR HIRE from \$10 per Month. Pianos on the Monthly Payment System from \$15 per Month. Pianos Tuned. Pianos Repaired.

A large selection of Violins, Tenors, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Cornets, Saxhorns, Baritone, Euphonium, Trombones, Clarinets, Oboes, Flutes, Piccolos, Flies, and Flageoles. Complete equipment for Brass and String Bands. Strings and Fittings for all Musical Instruments. Well Selected Stock of Music.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [39]

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS. OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.

OUR Stock of Seasonable Goods is now complete in all the newest MATERIALS, comprising a large variety of DRESS SUITING from \$30 upwards. TWEEDS for SUITS, ULSTERS and INVERNESS CAPES, CORDS and ELASTICS for RIDING and SHOOTING BREECHES and LEGGINGS. EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, SILK, LISLE THREAD and CASHMERE, SOCKS, PATENT LEATHER PUMPS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

ROBERT LANG & CO.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1891. [136]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND Commission Agents.

ALWAYS in stock our usual well-known Brand of WINES and SPIRITS, &c. "SPECIALLY BLENDED LIQUEUR WHISKY." PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS; SCHERING'S CELLOIDIN. In a Gelatinous form, is not dangerous and is inexpensive, dissolves quite bright, without any sediment, in Ether, and Alcohol, and gives a much more uniform result than ordinary Gun Cotton.

Our remaining stock of CHRISTMAS SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, SHORT BREAD, &c. are selling off at reduced prices.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1890. [17]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

THE HONGKONG ALMANACK, FOR 1891,

BRUCE SHEPHERD.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1891. [7]

W. BREWER.

INDIA RUBBER STAMPS.

W. BREWER has every facility for the speedy manufacture of PURE INDIA RUBBER STAMPS, any ordinary Stamp can be made in a day, and at very reasonable prices. Patent Self Inking Presses. Patent Dating Stamps; Can have name of Firm added in one day.

PIANOS ON MONTHLY TERMS.

Easy Arrangements can be made for the purchase of Instruments of any make including:—Collard & Collard, Broadwood, Rachals, Kirkman, Monington and Weston, &c., &c. Second Hand Pianos for Sale cheap. Musical Instruments of every description. Strings for all Instruments.

W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1891. [159]

APOLLINARIS.

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

ESTD. 1864.

"When abroad, by far the best beverage to take is Apollinaris water."—*Truth*

"Familiar in millions of mouths as any household word."

"More wholesome than any aerated water which art can supply."—*The Times*.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong—15, Queen's Road.

W. POWELL & CO.

GENTS TAN BOOTS and SHOES, GENTS BLACK LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES, GENTS PORPOISE and KANGAROO HIDE BOOTS, GENTS WHITE CANVAS SHOES, AND MELTONIAN CREAM—FRENCH POLISH.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1891.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

(Established A.D. 1841).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS ANALYTICAL, FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

SEEDSMEN.

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of AERATED WATERS By Steam Machinery.

This being THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of our Firm, and THE JUBILEE YEAR of the Colony, "THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY" having been Established A.D. 1841, we take the opportunity to thank our friends for their support during the last 50 years, and tender them the assurance of our best services in the future as in the past. We shall continue to import DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and GOODS of every kind of the BEST QUALITY ONLY as heretofore, at prices that will be found to compare favourably with local rates, and in many instances with those ruling at home.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, Escolta, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENSIN.

LONDON OFFICE, 106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 21st January, 1891. [188]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the Batteries at Stone Cutters' Island, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m. The line of fire will be in a South-Westerly direction from the Batteries. All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Order, W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 7th March, 1891. [138]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, (Messrs. HARGREAVES & CO.) at Four p.m., TO-MORROW, the 12th March, 1891, when the Liquidators will lay before the Shareholders an Account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted since the 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, H. HARMS, for the Liquidators.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [359]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "MASCOTTE," Captain Ross, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1891. [341]

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer "DON JUAN," Captain R. Beltran, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BLANDAO & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1891. [161]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "NAMOA," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1891. [401]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO. THE German Steamship "REMUS," Captain P. H. Simon, will leave for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 13th instant.

For Freight, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891. [388]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE," Captain Brown, will be despatched as above on the 16th March.

This steamer has good passenger accommodation. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1891. [214]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship "IMPERIAL," Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1891. [213]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship "STERLING," Goodwin, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1891. [149]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(Subject to Alteration).

Empress of India, Tuesday... March 21st.
Parthia, Tuesday... April 28th.
Empress of Japan, Tuesday... May 26th.

THE Steamship

"EMPRESS OF INDIA," Captain O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., sailing at Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st March, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE. FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS. To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., \$225.00.

To Banff, Calgary, \$225.00.
To Winnipeg, \$275.00.
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, \$285.00.
To Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, \$295.00.

To Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Hamilton, London (Ont.), Toronto, Niagara Falls, \$305.00.

To Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Boston, Portland (Maine), Halifax, St. John, \$310.00.

To Liverpool and London, \$325.00.
To Paris and Bremen, \$345.00.
To Havre and Hamburg, \$355.00.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for 12 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.

(Time reckoned from the date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re-embark at Vancouver within 12 months from date of issue of original ticket, will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to Liverpool and London will be issued available for 12 months at \$60 or for 6 months \$57.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1891. [164]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on SUNDAY, the 15th March, at DAYLIGHT, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, \$225.00.
To San Francisco and return, 393.75.
available for 6 months, 325.00.

To London, 325.00.
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.

This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1891. [1]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 15th day of March, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supper, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 14th March. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1891. [1]

OCCEIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at 4 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, \$225.00.
To San Francisco and return, 393.75.
available for 6 months, 325.00.

To London, 325.00.
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1891. [1]

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE DIOCESAN HOME BUILDING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Will you allow me to draw attention to the kind offer of H.E. the Governor to give the last \$100 to the Diocesan Home Building Fund on condition that the remaining \$500 be subscribed? It is an effort to help us to realize as soon as possible, the \$4,000 needed to meet a similar sum from the Government under the provisions of the grant-in-aid scheme. The subscription has been dragging its slow length along for more than a year, and every possible effort has been made in Hongkong and the Ports to obtain help. We are now in the last stage of collecting, the most difficult of all, and it is to encourage us in our difficulty that the Governor makes his offer. The object of the Home is well known. European and destitute children are taken in as boarders and receive the necessary instruction to enable them to earn an honest livelihood. The number of these during last year was 66. Day scholars also are received, both English and Chinese. The teaching staff consists of three masters. As a school it has shown itself thoroughly efficient. This year, the year of its coming of age, it has specially distinguished itself by furnishing the Government scholar. The school comes behind no other in the colony. The present building is very old and not large enough to accommodate all that seek admission. It does not contain one really good and commodious school-room. The effort therefore to add a new wing is absolutely necessary for health and efficiency. To raise the \$500 needed to secure the Governor's offer I know not to whom to appeal unless to those who have so kindly helped us already. Will ten gentlemen give \$50 each in addition to what they have already given? If so, I will gladly add my subscription the remaining \$62. Smaller contributions, however, will be most thankfully received, and will be acknowledged at once in the newspapers if sent to me or to Mr. Percy.

J. S. BURDON, Bishop.

St. Paul's College, 11th March, 1891.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—I have received \$200 from the Victoria Recreation Club, per Mr. C. H. Thompson, on account of the Assault-at-arms held at the City Hall on the 3rd inst.

Yours faithfully,

E. W. MAITLAND,

Hon. Treasurer,

Alice Memorial Hospital.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1891.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

OPORTO, February 1st.

Perfect quiet reigned in this city to-day. Government reinforcements arrived from all parts of the country. Three hundred civilians and soldiers were arrested to-day. The Republican clubs have closed and all Republican newspapers been seized by the Government.

The front of the Town Hall, and several buildings in other streets where conflict took place yesterday are much damaged and battered. The King's portrait which hung in the Town Hall was destroyed by the rebellious soldiers, who made the building their stronghold. Several of the soldiers who were wounded in the conflict died to-day. Most of the insurgents surrendered, and were conveyed aboard a man-of-war to-day.

It is estimated that 24,000 shots from rifle and machine guns were fired during the fighting. Several more insurgents to-day submitted to the authorities. The police have arrested an actor named Verdial, who read the insurgents a proclamation of a Portuguese republic from the balcony of the Town Hall.

Abbe St. Nicholas, a parish priest of this city, was arrested to-day, charged with being concerned in the insurrection, as he was leaving the church after mass. Other Republican leaders were also arrested to-day, and all of them are now secured except Dr. Vélaz, whose whereabouts are unknown. Several prominent men named as being members of the insurgent directorate disavow any connection therewith. Judge Soares and Banker Lute being among the number. The theatres are re-opening.

The Town Hall was bombarded for two hours and firing was stopped only because it was feared that that building would soon become a heap of ruins. The pictures and works of art in the building were greatly injured by cannon balls. The revolutionary movement was due principally to the military sergeants, who were dissatisfied at not receiving promotion at the same time with the junior officers.

LISBON, February 1st.

A decree is published suspending the *habeas corpus* act and authorizing the suppression throughout the country of journals prejudicial to the State. The Republican papers *Parla* and *Diário* have already been suppressed. The Council of State is about to assemble to discuss the application of military law to the civilian insurgents who will be brought here on board the transport *India*. It has transpired that the insurgents counted upon a simultaneous rising at Coimbra, Braga and Vizeu, and were only waiting for the departure of the troops to attack the capital, but it appears that the disensions revealed at the military conference have upset their plans. It is stated that the Eighteenth Regiment will be transferred to Braga, and that the Ninth Chasseurs and Tenth Infantry, which were concerned in the revolt, will be disbanded.

LONDON, February 2nd.

The *Times*, commenting on the Italian Ministerial crisis, says: "The danger of heavy military and naval expenditures would be a permanent force in Italian politics were it not so clear that the attitude of hostility to the Dreibund and a closer intimacy with France would involve even greater uncertainty and imply equally elaborate preparation for the possibilities of war. When this is realized Italy may think well to pause before discarding Signor Crispi."

The *Times* Rome correspondent says: "I do not believe any stable combination is possible to oppose Signor Crispi, who will be stronger than ever on return to power. He refuses positively to enter any combination at present. Some think Dr. Zanardelli will be able to form a strong Ministry."

The *Standard* says:—"The fall of Signor Crispi is an event of the greatest significance, but it will not exercise the remotest influence on Italy's foreign policy or the solidity of the Dreibund. A bridge will have to be imposed on the insane and inexplicable waste of Italian money in Africa, which we fully believe was the main ingredient of the irritation that resulted in Crispi's fall. It is not in Italy alone that Lord Salisbury's predilection for the influence Africa would exert in European politics is coming true. The Oporto revolt was calculated on the popular vexation with the failure of the Government to compel England to forego her just claims in the

African convention. Despite our greater strength we have ambitious dreams regarding Africa to be chartered companies, and if other powers are wiser they will follow our example."

Gladstone is said to have given the assurances asked for by Parnell as to the kind of home rule he desires for Ireland. These assurances are the settlement of the land question by the Irish Parliament and the conversion of the royal Irish constabulary into plain, harmless bobbies.

McCarthy, speaking at Liverpool on the Irish question, said that if the minority would not yield the majority might as well disband. He was prepared to accept a settlement providing for peace and union. The prospects for an agreement being reached were hopeful.

In the lobbies to-night the rumor was revived that a settlement of Irish affairs will leave McCarthy in the chair, and O'Brien and Parnell will go to America to raise funds.

The *Standard* thinks that the Liberal leaders have promised the House of Commons a home rule scheme that will empower the Irish Parliament to control the police and deal with the land question if it is still unsettled, but they reserve the right of vote to the Imperial Parliament. The *Standard* thinks that both sections of the Irish party will agree to this.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent says that the white book issued on the Emin expedition shows in some cases Emin's apparent disregard of orders was due to a misarranging of the letters and dispatches sent him. Wismann appears to have been hasty in his judgment of him. The *National Zeitung* says that Emin's reports have produced a feeling in his favor on the part of the Government.

Emperor William has privately intimated that he would prefer to visit England early in June, before his cruise to Norway, but the date of his arrival will not be fixed until he meets the Queen at Darmstadt in April. The Emperor will, of course, reside at Buckingham Palace during his stay in London, and a state ball and state concert will be given there during his visit, and possibly a garden party.

The Emperor wishes to be present during Ascot week, but there are all kinds of difficulties in the way, as his presence at the royal meeting will be most distasteful to the Queen and by no means agreeable to the Prince of Wales. A race party at Windsor castle is out of the question, and the Prince of Wales, having lost Sunningdale park, owing to the demise of his benefactor, will have to find a place for himself for a week, and could not get one which would accommodate his own party and the Emperor also, to say nothing of the fact that the Emperor would scarcely add to the hilarity of the Princess Louise Ascot circle.

Sir Charles Dilke is spoken of as a possible successor to Charles Bradlaugh's seat.

PARIS, February 2nd.

Dispatches received from Rome by the newspapers of this city agree in stating that King Humbert has regarded Signor Crispi's resignation as final, and that the King has not asked him to withdraw it.

The Bourse is weak. Italian securities are falling, owing to the Ministerial crisis in Rome. The great *prima donna*, Adeline Patti, is lying very ill at the hotel here. She caught a severe cold in crossing the channel between Dover and Calais. Dr. Frederick Love, who is in attendance, reports unfavorably of her condition. Her husband, Signor Nicolini, with her. The *drova* was in hopes to have fulfilled an engagement for two concerts in Berlin on Wednesday and Friday, but Signor Nicolini has wired to cancel these contracts and has returned the money, amounting to 40,000 francs. All other concerts have been postponed. It is feared the illness is a renewal of *la grippe*, which has attacked Lord Lytton and others.

The *Figaro* to-day publishes an interview with the Pope in which his Holiness is quoted as saying: "If French Conservatives saw that something better than a republic, otherwise they should adhere to a republic, which would then be as they choose to make it. The formation of a Catholic party in France is an agreeable dream, but it is only a dream."

ATHENS, February 2nd.

Forty men engaged in reopening communication with the snow-blocked villages in the Morea, fifteen have been frozen to death, and a number of others are so badly frost-bitten that they are not expected to recover.

NEW YORK, February 2nd.

Sarah Bernhardt arrived on the *La Champagne* to-day, accompanied by her two dogs. One of the dogs was rather smaller than a sheep and the other was a little bigger than a cat. Their names are Myrtha and Chouette. On the way from Paris to Havre Myrtha occupied a compartment of the train alone, and when the train arrived a bill for 150 francs was handed in for damages that the dog had done on the way.

Mrs. Bernhardt talked in a mixture of French and English, and between the two languages forgot to say, as European stars are always expected to say, that she was glad to get back to America, but she evidently was glad. She said, in answer to a question, that Sardou's latest production, "Thermidor," was a beautiful play, and that the suppression of it in Paris was disgraceful.

The *Mail and Express* Oporto cablegram says: "All indications show that the revolt on Saturday was a mere flash in the pan. The bulk of the insurgent soldiers scamped away at the first volley of the loyal troops. Undoubtedly there is a strong republican feeling among the lower classes, but the prompt suppression of this uprising is likely to have a salutary effect."

MADRID, February 2nd.

On learning of the revolt in Oporto the Government here ordered the troops to be confined in their barracks and other precautionary measures to be taken on the frontier. The official press urges the governments of Spain and Portugal to be more watchful of the doings of the democracy. Fiat & Co. to-day received advice from Chile to the effect that insurrectionary vessels had failed to occupy any port on the coast; that the people and army were standing by the Government and that order was preserved.

MADRID, February 2nd.

Returns from the elections give the opposition, including all the shades, 120 deputies out of a total of 427. The Ministers and all the chief party leaders were re-elected.

The Republicans cast 20,000 votes in Madrid, but did not succeed in electing a single member. In Barcelona the rioters attacked the officials guarding the polling station and smashed some ballot boxes.

Returns from the provinces continue to show gains for the Government. This is a cause of much congratulation on the part of the Conservatives.

LISBON, February 2nd.

The leaders of all the Monarchist groups have spontaneously and unconditionally offered their services in support of the Government. Oporto has been declared in a state of siege for one month. Twenty persons were killed in Saturday's fight.

The Government, suspecting discontent in the Oporto garrison, had issued orders for the

transfer of several officers there to other regiments. This action, together with the recent imprisonment of the editor of the *República Portuguesa*, expedited the outbreak.

OPORTO, February 2nd.

The official report of Saturday's uprising says that nine persons were killed and ninety-eight wounded during the fighting.

Professor Albuquerque has been arrested for complicity in the revolt. All the prisoners will be tried by court-martial.

DUBLIN, February 2nd.

The *Freeman's Journal* to-day announces that McCarthy and Sexton will to-night submit to their colleagues the result of the Boulogne conference.

BERLIN, February 2nd.

A white book has been published here containing Emin Pasha's reports to the middle of November last. These reports form a record of extravagance and disregard of instructions. Emin ignored an order to found a station on Victoria Nyaraz. Instead, he hoisted the flag at Tabora, in spite of Commissioner Schmidt's efforts to dissuade him, the commissioner objecting on the ground of the great expense. Emin spent 100,000 marks instead of the 60,000 marks allowed him. He repeatedly complained of the insufficiency of his supplies, owing to which, he says, his men were becoming mutinous. He therefore holds that he is not responsible for the failure of the expedition.

TORONTO, February 2nd.

The *Empire*, a Government organ, referring to the Blaine-Baker correspondence, says: "Blaine remarks that there are no negotiations on offer for a reciprocity treaty with Canada. Doubtless the Secretary is correct. But the *Empire* affirms it is true that Blaine expressed to the British Ambassador at Washington a desire for more extended trade relations with Canada, and that he would like to discuss, in an unofficial manner, with Sir Julian Pauncefote and one or more delegates from Canada, the whole question of trade relations with a view to arriving at a basis for official negotiations. We are in a position to state that, acting on this suggestion, the Canadian Government has requested the Imperial Government to propose a joint commission for the purpose named."

NOTTINGHAM, February 2nd.

The dissenters of this city and neighborhood have declared a vigorous war against the Mormons. Rev. Mr. Ward, an anti-Mormon missionary, delivered a fervid lecture upon the subject last night at South Normanton, the strongest Mormon center in England. Ward declared, during the course of his remarks, that the Mormons were as great polygamists as ever. The Americans, he added, refused to harbor English criminals, and it was a disgrace to England to allow Mormons to break the English laws. The matter should be submitted to the House of Commons, and the Mormons should be compelled either to abandon Mormonism or to leave England.

BUENOS AYRES, February 2nd.

Reports have reached here of another engagement. At Ancud, the capital of the island of Chile, in the Chilean archipelago. The battle was fought between a Government man-of-war and an insurgent war vessel. It resulted in the defeat of the insurgents. It is supposed the vessels engaged were the ships previously referred to, the rebel vessel which landed the insurgent marines at Ancud and the Government ship which tried to land troops at that port under the disguise of hoisting the British flag. Communication with Santiago de Chile, the capital of Chile, and other towns, which had been temporarily established, is again interrupted. Additional advices from Chile state that after a battle lasting several hours the regular forces re-occupied Valparaiso. The insurgents lost heavily, and it is believed that the revolt will be speedily suppressed. President Balmaceda sent 2,000 troops to Ancud, on the island of Chiloe, off which the naval engagement was fought recently.

ROME, February 2nd.

The Italian Chamber defeated Crispi's bill to tax spirits, and Crispi tendered his resignation to King Humbert, who declined to receive it until he had further considered the matter. Rome is much excited.

King Humbert has summoned the Marquis Rudini, second of the four vice-presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, to form a Cabinet.

LONDON, February 3rd.

A syndicate is forming with a capital of \$5,000,000 to acquire a monopoly of the calico printing business. Sir John Puleston is at the head of the scheme.

The stock banks here have decided to withdraw their resources from the Bank of England if the bank insists on requiring them to increase their reserves.

CHINAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15th February, 1891.

Within the last few days some more changes have taken place among the officials in this city. The new Provincial Judge, Ts'ao Ping-chih, was taken suddenly ill and died last night. Just before he breathed his last, and while in an unconscious state, the foreign physician, Dr. Neal, was sent for, but it was too late to do anything. It is reported that the main cause of his death was due to a mistake made in the use of some native prescription. He had assumed office here only a little over two months, and leaves a family with a shattered ambition. One of the Tsoifais, Chao Kuei-hua, is appointed to temporarily fill the vacancy.

The Salt Commissioner, Feng Shen-tai, is compelled to go into mourning, and the regular Tsoifai, Wang Tso-fen, is appointed temporarily to fill his place. The Tsoifai's place is filled by an expectant Tsoifai by the name of Huang.

It is now nearly two weeks since the German Consul, Baron von Seckendorff, returned from his visit to the German Missions and to the cities of Yenchow Fu and Ching-chow. In the former city he was mobbed by over 10,000 persons, but was unharmed. On his return here he had another interview with the Governor, and some good results have been secured. The land that was purchased in Yenchow Fu over three years ago by the Mission has been promised to be allowed them, and that, too, with protection. One of the houses purchased about the same time in Ching-chow, and which also resulted in a riot, will revert to the missionaries. The officials at Ching-chow have also issued a very satisfactory proclamation, and certain persons were punished who insulted the Baron on his visit to the city. In addition, the magistrates of two districts where the Roman Catholics have been maltreated are to be removed, and others, we hope, better men are to take their places.

The Consul, while on his visit to Ching-chow, also interceded on behalf of the American missionaries, and in every way commended himself by his ability and catholicity to both Protestants and Romanists.

The riot that occurred against Dr. Hunter at Ching-chow has been reported to the Governor, through Mr. Reid of the same mission, and orders have been issued to the local officials. It is to be hoped, with the settlement of the Catholic troubles, all missionaries may again secure peace and protection. —*N. C. Daily News.*

HANYANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

27th February, 1891.

On Thursday the 24th instant, on the occasion of the China New-Year festivities, the Viceroy of the Hukwang invited his whole foreign staff to a large dinner party given at Tieh Tsung-chu, the General Board of Mines at Wuchang.

The dinner was presided over by T'ai Tsai, the chief director of the Board of Mines, assisted by the two sub-directors of the Board and by Mr. Ku, secretary-interpreter to the Viceroy. Amongst the guests from the foreign technical staff were Messrs. H. Hobson (manager of the iron-works), E. Braine (chief mining engineer), P. Scheidweiler (railway engineer), W. Meyer (director of the gun and small-arms factories), J. Dickinson (architect of the cotton mill), and all the other members of the foreign staff, which now numbers thirteen in all.

The dinner was a long and elaborate one, given after the Chinese style, but with some concessions to the tastes and habits of the foreign guests. So that the unskilled in the manipulation of chopsticks were not obliged to fast before the sixteen or twenty courses of dishes that came forward, to say nothing of the numerous porcelain dishes that stood in the middle of the table, filled with all kinds of cold meat, vegetables, sweets, currants and fruits, forming the gayest and most variegated decoration. After numerous cups of Chinese hot wine had been poured out, the most serious breach of the rules of celestial etiquette was made in the appearance of the sparkling champagne, which was welcomed with happy smiles by all. At this very solemn moment, Mr. Scheidweiler rose and as the "oldest head" in China, in the name of the whole staff proposed the health of Chang, the Viceroy, who has now directed to himself universal attention for the boldness of his schemes and the energy with which he pursues his aims. "Well might China be proud," said he, "of such an eminent official who is hard at work and

has distinguished all the objections of his most conservative and timid countrymen concerning the opening of mines, erection of iron and steel works and building of railways, objections which have also existed in some of the western countries, and that not so many years ago. The speaker did not fail to associate with the name of Viceroy Chang that of his most able chief secretary, his Excellency T'ai Tsai, the chief Director of the Board. (Hear, hear.) The Viceroy could not have found a better man in China and with truth it could be said that T'ai was the right man in the right place. Those who worked daily with him praised his high capacities; he was not only a good Director, but a real friend (hear, hear) under all circumstances, whatever were the things or the arduous questions with which they had to bother him, they found him as polite and as kind as ever. The task which these two officials had assumed was a large and noble one; and it was to be hoped for the sake of progress in China that their united efforts would be successful and that they would receive the reward of their labour (hear, hear). The whole foreign staff were very proud to give them their assistance.

These words met with universal approbation and were acknowledged by Mr. Ku, who replied in the name of H. E. T'ai. The Viceroy and Chief Director were very much pleased with the services of the technical assistants. Good work had been done during the last year, and it was to be hoped that at the meeting next year their thankfulness would again be expressed.

Later on in the evening the assembly became more solemn. The time had come for happy thoughts and merry songs, and many of the grave engineers showed that they could as well master a romance or a comic song as they could an engineering difficulty. After the dinner, Mr. Kocks, one of the mining engineers, took a photograph of the members of the staff, and it will remain as the best reminiscence of a most agreeable meeting.

It has been stated above that the foreign staff now consists of thirteen members. It has very recently been increased by the arrival of Messrs. Johnson and Harrison. The former came out as head draughtsman for the iron and steel works. Mr. Harrison is a former brickmaker; he has brought out a whole plant for the making of bricks and tiles that will enable him to manufacture from 30,000 to 40,000 a day. Large quantities of bricks are required here, and the native supply is so inferior in quality that they can only be used for very rough work. I have to reserve for my next letter some details about the railway that will be constructed in this province for conveying the iron ore from the mines to the Yangtze. —*N. C. Daily News.*

THE BABY ON A BATTLEFIELD.

On the night after the battle of Waterloo, in the blood-stained mire of a ploughed field, lay an English officer, dead where he fell. At his side lay the body of his wife, who had followed him from England, and perhaps arrived in time to receive his last sigh. On his breast was his baby, sound asleep, and smiling amid that dreadful scene as though angels were inspiring his dreams.

"Ah, God! what a thing is childhood! touching Heaven in its innocence and earth in its agony. Whither have the children, how large the places they fill! When we lose them how great the vacancies they leave!"

Read the story of an escape, as told by a parent. My daughter Kate, now eleven years old, had always been delicate. She was pale and thin, and, as it seemed, as though a breath of cold air would destroy her. She was now better, now worse, but never well. In the summer of 1885, she complained of a sense of weight in the chest and side. Her abdomen was distended as though she had over-eaten, when in fact she ate scarcely more than a bird. She spoke of a bad taste in the mouth, and would always be holding her sides, or placing her hands against her temples, as if to relieve the pressure there.

She also had pains between the shoulders and her breath was very offensive. She was always tired and languid, and though naturally a bright, intelligent child, she was for hours in a listless condition. She grew weaker and weaker, until she could scarcely stand. We thought her to be in a decline. Then came a sign even more alarming—a short, dry, deep-sounding cough. My wife and I feared it was consumption. In our anxiety we consulted the doctors, who said: "Yes, your daughter has consumption. What a sad prospect for us!"

About Christmas, 1885, I removed my family from Haddington to Manchester. For Kate was too weak to take the journey with us, she remained with her grandmother at Thorp Farm, Norfolk. Still the dear child sank from week to week. What was our surprise, some time afterwards, to receive a letter from grandmother reading like this: "Kate is very well. She is eating well and sleeping well, and the roses are coming into her cheeks. What could have happened? In another month we had the happiness of welcoming our daughter in our new home in Manchester. How great was our joy when we saw the wonderful change which had taken place in her. She is now a fine, healthy child, and never, all my life, was so happy as she is now."

Now what wrought this change? What gave us back our daughter, looking almost from the brink of the grave? I will answer, briefly, for there is nothing to conceal—Selling her deplorable state, and the need of the medicine she had taken prior

Intimations.

COLONIAL HOUSE, 4, QUEEN'S ROAD.  HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.

TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS. NEW PREMISES. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (OPPOSITE CONNAUGHT HOUSE).

Hongkong, 6th March, 1891.

[368]

To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY. (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offered.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN." Captain C. D. Sams, R.N.R., will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1891. [411]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA." Captain F. H. Seymour, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1891. [3]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CLYDE." Captain J. L. Parfit, R.N.R., will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival here with the Outward Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1891. [3]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, the 11th March, 1891.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF

JENSEN'S CONGRESS OF CABALISTIC WONDERS, AND

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

tendered to

MISS DOLLY INMAN

and

MISS NAIDA.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00

Back Seats 1.00

Children and Military half-price.

Doors open 8.30. Performance 9 o'clock.

A. JENSEN.....Director.

W. FARMER.....Business Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1891. [390]

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

Under the distinguished patronage of

His Excellency the Governor SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.

TO-MORROW, the 12th March, 1891.

MADAME PATEY,

and

HER CONCERT PARTY

on their return from Shanghai and Japan.

SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1891.

SECOND CONCERT.

Dress Circle and Special Stalls.....\$3.00

Stalls 2.00

Back Seats 1.00

Half Price to Back Seats only for Soldiers and Sailors.

Box Plan, at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1891. [405]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA

SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

A PRIVATE MEETING OF SHARE-

HOLDERS of the above Company will

be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's

Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at

O'CLOCK, to discuss the present situation

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Sig.
ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Sig.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.,
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.,
F. H. BELL, Esq.,
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Chefoo—Messrs. Cornall & Co.
Fookow—Messrs. Philips, Phipps & Co.
Hankow—W. F. Sharp, Esq.
Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
Ningbo—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. Kaitau & Co.
Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.
The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong,
Standard Life Office.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.,

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1882.

HOTELS.

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
"River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive
Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in ex-
perienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.
THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one
of the best and healthiest parts of Macao,
and commanding an admirable view facing the
South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the
1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with
excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower, and Sea Water Baths.
Large and well-ventilated Dining, Billiard, and
Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.
MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

PEAK HOTEL,
VICTORIA GAP, PEAK,
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus.

THE most beautiful position in the caucrons
of Hongkong situated 1,250 feet above
sea level, commanding magnificent views of the
City and Harbour of Victoria, the mainland of
China and neighbouring islands.

Cool Southern breezes in Summer with perfect
protection from N.E. Winds of Winter.

The best accommodation of Visitors with
every comfort, convenience and attention.
The Cuisine is under the best supervision and
every luxury obtainable is supplied.

WINE, etc., the best Brands and finest
qualities only are kept.

TERMS MODERATE.
Telephone No. 29.
PEAK HOTEL & TRADING Co., Ltd.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1891.

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

Masonic.

ST. JOHN L O D G E
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-
named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 12th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891.

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
are hereby notified that their goods are being
landed and stored at their risk in the Company's
Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may
be obtained on countersignature of Bills of
Lading.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th
instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance is effected.
CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1891.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE MARINE HOTEL.

SITUATE on the Praya, opposite to the old
P. & O. Wharf, comprising—22 Bed-
rooms, Dining-room, Billiard-room, Bar, &c.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.—Two Semi-detached
Houses. Rent \$45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.—Two Semi-detached
Houses. Rent \$45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.—Two Semi-detached
Houses. Rent \$45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.—Two Semi-detached
Houses. Rent \$45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.—Two Semi-detached
Houses. Rent \$45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.—Two Semi-detached
Houses. Rent \$45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.—Two Semi-detached
Houses. Rent \$45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—First Floor of No. 3.

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary Annual MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Office of the General
Agents, Pedder Street, on SATURDAY, the
15th March, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of
receiving a Report from the General Agents
with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st Decem-
ber, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 21st March,
both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 1st to the
15th March next, both days inclusive.

CRICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
Victoria Dispensary,
J. STEPHEN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR
THE YEAR 1890.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are
requested to furnish the Underigned with a
List of their Contributions for the year ending
31st December, 1890, in order that the Dis-
tribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not
rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant
will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or
Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of
the SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel,
on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March,
1891, at 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors
and a Statement of Accounts to the 30th day of
September, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th inst. to the 25th
inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1891.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of
the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Com-
pany will be held at the Hongkong Hotel,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 2.45
o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day
of March, 1891, for the purpose of considering,
and if approved of passing, the following Special
Resolution—

That the Capital of the Balmoral Gold Mining
Company, Limited, be increased from
£180,000 to £225,000 by the creation of
Four Thousand and Five Hundred New
Shares of £5 each to be fully paid up.

And that such New Shares be issued upon
such terms and conditions and generally
with such rights and privileges as shall
be resolved upon or directed at the Meet-
ing, and if no direction be given, as the
Directors shall determine.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has secured the services
of an experienced PHOTOGRAPHER,
and undertakes to produce First Class Photo-
graphs and the enlargement of Photos, &c.
Cabinets (enamelled) \$5 a dozen.
Cartes de Visite \$2 a dozen.

PUN WOO, PHOTOGRAPHER,
84, Queen's Road Central,
(Top Floor of Tean Sing, Bookbinders).
Hongkong, 17th February, 1891.

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains 4 times.)

It is the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
also a very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
mended by the medical Faculty. To be had from
every respectable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE. Each Tin
bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR"
in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand, at the China
Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents
for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour a case of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the Head
Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Underigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company
will be CLOSED at the HEAD OFFICE,
SINGAPORE, from the 11th to 26th March next,
both days inclusive.

ROBT. BAIRD,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1891.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company
will be CLOSED at the HEAD OFFICE,
SINGAPORE, from the 11th to 26th March next,
both days inclusive.

ROBT. BAIRD,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1891.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company
will be CLOSED at the HEAD OFFICE,
SINGAPORE, from the 11th to 26th March next,
both days inclusive.

ROBT. BAIRD,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1891.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Nineteenth Ordinary General MEET-
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the
Company will be held on MONDAY, the 16th
instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Company's
Office, for the purpose of receiving a Report of
the General Managers, and a Statement of
Accounts to the 31st December, 1890.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1891.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the SUBSCRIPTION
HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP (Short
Range) and RANGE SPOONS, will be held
on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3.30
O'CLOCK P.M. Distances, 500 and 600 yards.
Seven shots at each range. Position: any.
Entrance fee, 30 cents.

A Lunch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3.30
O'CLOCK P.M. to convey competitors.

FRANK COLLINS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1891.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MEMBERS wishing to enter for the above
will please sign their names, either on
the List lying on the table in the Club ante-
room or on the one in the Cricket Pavilion, on
or before SATURDAY, the 14th inst.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary, H.K.C.C.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891.

BELLIOS TRUST, No. 2.

THE BELLIOS TRUSTEES will hold an
EXAMINATION in December next, in
the following Subjects:—
FOR GIRLS RECEIVING A CHINESE
EDUCATION.

1.—Chinese Composition (a Letter, to be written
in the Chinese character).
2.—Translation (from Chinese book-style into
colloquial, using either Romanized or
Chinese characters).
3.—Arithmetic (up to and including vulgar and
decimal fractions).

FOR GIRLS RECEIVING AN ENGLISH
EDUCATION.

1.—English Composition.
2.—English History (up to the death of Queen
Elizabeth).
3.—Physical Geography (Royal Readers, VI.).
FOR BOYS.

1.—English Composition (on a subject connected
with Commercial Geography).
2.—Mensuration (up to areas of the surfaces of
solids, with special reference to commercial
requirements).
3.—Book-keeping (Turner's Commercial Guide,
and Hunter's Civil Service Examination
Questions).

4.—Short-hand (writing, in any form of short-
hand, and reproducing in fair copy, a
lengthy paragraph dictated by the Examiner
with moderate speed).
Conditions of Examination and value of Prizes
will be as in former years. Date and place of
Examination will be announced early in
November.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1891.

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,
DUNDEE, DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt
Whiskies have for over fifty years com-
manded the largest sale in the English Market
OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and
being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are
very mild and mellow, and are confidently
recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit
is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually.
For Prices and Samples, apply to
G. REINIE STEWART,
12, D'Agular Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly
assistant to Dr. DOUGLAS),
HAS MOVED
TO
THE MARINE HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1891.

NOTICE.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SANDAKAN.

IN ITS PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Will and Estate of CHARLES WALTER
FLINT, of Sandakan, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors
and other persons having any claims
against the Estate of CHARLES WALTER
FLINT, deceased, late of Sandakan, Merchant,
Probate of whose Will has been granted by the
High Court of Sandakan, to H. B. DUNLOP of
Sandakan, Executor appointed by the Will of
the said deceased, are hereby required to send in
particulars of such claims to the said Under-
signed, on or before the Thirty-first day of
October, 1891. And Notice is hereby given that
after such date the said Executor will proceed to
distribute the assets of the said deceased among
the parties entitled thereto having regard only
to the claims of which he shall then have had
notice.

Dated this First day of November, 1890.
P. F. J. MARCUS,
Registrar.
Receiver for the said Executor.

High Court,
Sandakan.

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
KOWLOON.

OFFICE—No. 12, D'Agular Street.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1890.

Intimations.

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our
choice collection of Japanese and Chinese
FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in
Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No
trouble to show goods. One price only.
DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd.,
16 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
Farsani's Photographic Studio.

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to
produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.
CABINETS from \$5

man who edits the *China Mail* is, in plain English, a humiliated ass. He is a knight (Gladstone, I suppose, would call him a "baronet") of the issue of that most morose of journals, the *Standard*. Gambling question. He has a perfect right to do so; he is a tax-payer, he is more or less Editor of a public newspaper, and he can sensibly talk about *a priori* moralists although he is painfully ignorant of what that gruesome expression means. But when a journalist makes a question of public interest, it is only reasonable to expect a little consistency and common sense. This man blindly ignores the fact that the police are not licensed, and he humiliates himself and his opinion in the process by a claim that is extremely amusing. He tells the "one reader" that "we," meaning himself, although in 1871 he was nobody on the *China Mail*, fought the iniquitous policy of licensed gambling almost single-handed—which statement is a gratuitous lie, and did a lot of other remarkable things which are not recorded anywhere. This Editor asserts that the police could suppress gambling in this colony, or at least keep it under control, and he is right. He is right in saying that the police "in the pay of the gamblers." Of course, everybody knows that gambling cannot be entirely suppressed, that flourishes apace in spite of all efforts to put it down, that it will continue to do so for all time—and that it is a very fair question for argument whether legislation under police supervision is not the proper remedy for an existing evil. But where the *Mail* man throws himself away in re-iterating a petition that was made a week or a fortnight ago, the Chamber of Commerce about a score of years ago, and the *Mail* of childish twaddle compared with the *Mail*'s latest utterance and the actual existing condition of affairs, shows that Balaam's ass could give "Brownie" any number of points and a hollow beating! The members of the Legislative Council, we regret to notice, know as much as they are about the Gambling difficulty, as complaisant, but true,

for loss the owner of the aggrieved vessel may sustain. Should the statement of Messrs. Barrie and Anderson be proved inaccurate we understand the Governor to give security to the satisfaction of his Excellency the Governor, for the payment of the costs and compensation (if any) he may incur because of the detention of the *Paisy* on this complaint.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) TOS. ARNOLD,
Secretary, Hongkong, Canton and
Macao S. B. Co. Ltd.
(Signed) BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, China Navigation Co. Ltd.
That letter was read before the jury, but whether the answer of the Government was read I cannot say.

The Chief Justice—The answer to that letter was read to them.
Mr. Robinson said the question was, was there any evidence that the delay was wrongful? The Governor had acted under the fifth section and delayed the ship, whereas he had no power for so doing except under the ninth section. The fifth section referred to the proper adjustment of compasses, safety valves having undue weight placed upon them, and so forth. Under section 8, the declarations having been furnished and supplied, it set forth the conditions to be complied with, in so far as the Governor shall direct. Sub-section 10 stated that the Governor should grant the certificate, not that if he was satisfied of the seaworthiness of the ship, but that the provisions of that section had been complied with.

Mr. Justice Clarke—He is to be satisfied though.
Mr. Robinson—Yes, and he is so satisfied when he receives the declarations sent in by the Government surveyor. There was no report or suggestion to make the Governor pause, if he was satisfied the certificate as given by the Surveyor was *bona fide*.

Mr. Justice Clarke—But was there not the letter stating the hull was rotten and unfit to carry human life? Was that not a charge?

Mr. Robinson—It was no charge or suggestion against the certificate.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Do you not think so now?
Mr. Robinson—No, my lord, I do not.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Well, it is open to question.

Mr. Robinson—The Governor never doubted the surveyor and there is no suspicion that he did so, therefore he was not justified in stopping the granting of the certificate. The Governor did nothing to satisfy himself and therefore he had no suspicion. He forwarded the papers to the Attorney-General and to ascertain the correctness of them being in order, and the Attorney-General said they were, and that he could not withhold the certificate. I do not complain of the Governor not having a reasonable time to satisfy himself; he had such time, but what we complain of is the unreasonable time he took.

The Chief Justice—With regard to the question of reasonableness, was it not reasonable for the Governor to send the papers to the Attorney-General and to keep them for three or four days?

Mr. Robinson—The jury answered that they were the final judges. It is a question not now before the Court.

The Chief Justice—Well, but I am arguing on a question of reasonableness.

Mr. Robinson—The jury was asked the question if there was wrongful delay, and they said there was. According to sub-section 14, the Governor can revoke a certificate if he thinks such certificate has been fraudulently made or illegally obtained, but he had no suspicion that the certificate of the Government surveyor was so, and in view of the letter of complaint he ought to have acted under section 9, granted the certificate and revoked it the same day, thereby detaining the ship. The letter, though, does not contain a suggestion, but makes insinuations which are mere claptrap.

Justice Clarke—The reference to human life, is that not a suggestion?

Mr. Robinson—No, it is only an insinuation. The letter reads "I believe" this, and that the other, in reference to the reports of Messrs. Anderson and Barrie. They do not allege she cannot proceed to sea, and there was nothing for the Governor or yet a Board of Trade to arrest the ship.

The Chief Justice—It is not a question of arresting the ship; it is a question of delay.

Mr. Robinson—I am only showing your lordships that he had power under section 9, which was his proper course. Instead of granting a certificate and then arresting the ship, as he could have so acted by the section, he has made the mistake of not doing so, and therefore is responsible. The ship was detained from the 26th November to the 4th December waiting for the certificate, and the question is submitted to the jury, would an ordinary man be liable to doubt for nine or ten days? The jury said he would not. The Governor as a public functionary has reasonable time allowed him, an individual has not. What I say is that looking at the length of time taken, the Governor did nothing but send the papers to the Attorney-General. I submit your lordships was right in putting the question to the jury whether the Governor was guilty of any wrongful delay. The jury came to the unanimous conclusion that the Governor had delayed six days. The delay of six days was recorded on the ship. The only stage the Governor took was to transmit that letter and wait. There was no obligation for him to wait. Detainment of a ship is a serious matter, and he should have acted at once.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Was there any evidence of your making the application for the certificate?

Mr. Robinson—Yes, I believe the solicitors were so instructed. Without the certificate the ship could only carry twelve passengers, instead of 500, she has accommodation for.

Mr. Justice Clarke—But no direct application was made, was it? There is nothing to prevent them going to sea with passengers even if they do not get the certificate, providing the Harbour-master grants them a clearance. There is no prohibition in the Ordinance, is there?

Mr. Robinson—That is not before the Court, my lord.

Mr. Justice Clarke—But the question of delay involves that.

Mr. Robinson—It might, but the jury found there was unnecessary delay. The question is the limit of time in which the Governor ought to act. There was evidence that the Governor did wrong in withholding the certificate for so many days.

The Chief Justice—It was a judicial act—he must satisfy himself and exercise his judgment.

Mr. Robinson—I do not dispute that, but he must exercise his judgment and satisfy himself with promptitude and speed, and send the only thing he did was to send the papers to the Attorney-General, there was evidence before the jury that he was committing culpable negligence. We never contended the Governor was bound to a day, but only to a reasonable time. On the question of the unreasonable delay, the Attorney-General says in paragraph 4 that there is nothing to show the responsibility of the Governor in the Ordinance. "I have not gone through the whole of the Ordinance, but there is a clause in the *Amoy Act* which says that the 'right of action shall not be lost by delay to any man.' The question is, is the delay of the Governor's

arriving at a conclusion. If he chose to delay making up his mind for six months, he is amenable to the law or not? If the Court contends that there is no remedy by the Ordinance, say any law by which the Governor is amenable, then I will appeal. If the Governor chose to take a year to satisfy himself, was he amenable or was he not? Was it law or was it not?

The Chief Justice—I am sorry to interrupt you, but I think it is time for adjournment.
The Attorney-General—I cannot attend Court this afternoon, my lord, there being a Council meeting.
His lordship—Well, we will adjourn till Saturday at 10.30 a.m.

March 7th.
The further hearing of this appeal was resumed to-day.

The Attorney-General (Mr. W. M. Goodman) appeared in person; and Mr. E. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, was for the owner of the *Paisy*.

Mr. Robinson, continuing his argument against the application of the Attorney-General, said he left his argument on the last hearing of the case on the fourth grounds taken up by the Attorney-General, and argued that it would not be right if the Governor could not be held liable if he was found to be guilty of negligence. He quoted several authorities in support of this contention. The owner of the *Paisy* was found liable in the proper use of his ship. On the question of evidence, that there was such obstruction, they had that of Captain Stavers, who applied for the certificate after the papers had been sent in and it was not obtainable. He then quoted cases in point, and said that in case of a Public Works opening up the street in front of premises tenanted by him, he had a cause of action if they kept the street open for a lengthened period.

Mr. Justice Clarke—The cause of action would be for special injury.

Mr. Robinson—The principle is decidedly the same and the cause of delay would be ground for action. What he would urge was, not that the Governor acted wrong or made a mistake by not sending the papers to the Attorney-General, but either he or his officers took too long a time in deciding the point. The jury arrived at the conclusion that there was unnecessary delay.

Mr. Justice Clarke—That does not prove he was negligent.

Mr. Robinson—The principle is decidedly the same and the cause of delay would be ground for action. What he would urge was, not that the Governor acted wrong or made a mistake by not sending the papers to the Attorney-General, but either he or his officers took too long a time in deciding the point. The jury arrived at the conclusion that there was unnecessary delay.

Mr. Justice Clarke—That does not prove he was negligent.

The Chief Justice said he thought there was no evidence of unnecessary delay at all.

Mr. Robinson said there was such evidence.

Mr. Justice Clarke—If the delay was caused by that letter, that did not prove negligence.

Mr. Robinson—The point is that there is no evidence of the Governor having been guilty of delay after receiving the reply from the Attorney-General. My answer is, there was some evidence; there was even one day at least. The fourth contention of the Attorney-General is illogical. If the Governor, on the application for a certificate, takes six months and forgets all about it then a delay would occur. My contention is there is a duty imposed upon him to make up his mind in a reasonable time. The delay did occur and I submit the verdict and finding of the jury, of six days, is reasonable; that is my argument.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Suppose there was an important letter likely to prejudice the Governor's mind?

Mr. Robinson—There was no evidence of that in the case.

The Chief Justice—After the Governor received the papers and sent them to the Attorney-General, was it unreasonable for him to take three days? Would that be unreasonable?

Mr. Robinson—I am glad to hear your lordship ask that question; my answer is they took eight days.

Mr. Justice Clarke—What length of time would be reasonable?

Mr. Robinson—The Attorney-General, being a good lawyer as I know him to be, could do all there was to do in one hour. A point should have been made, your lordship, in seeing to the papers, but if you are against me on the point, then the delay occurred in office practice. A merchant, in a case of business, would make a point of getting it settled at once. The precise point is there was no evidence of delay, and I submit there was.

Mr. Justice Clarke—I agree with you in the unnecessary delay, but the question is, was there negligent delay?

Mr. Robinson—I have already answered that. If he took six months—

Mr. Justice Clarke—In that case, if he was not satisfied, it would not be right for him to be a cause of action. There is no delay until he is satisfied.

Mr. Robinson—My answer is he should have pressed for an answer.

The Chief Justice—He received the report from the Attorney-General on the 3rd and the certificate was given on the 4th.

Mr. Justice Clarke—In case of a person taking a cheque to a bank and not being able at the time to get it cashed, leaves it, and returns afterwards for it; is the bank guilty of delay?

Mr. Robinson—In this case the Governor must transmit.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Yes, that is so.

The Attorney-General said he would like to take a commonsense view of the case. The Governor had a great deal to do upon him; take, for instance, the number of duties he had to perform, and if Mr. Robinson's arguments were correct then every application made to the Governor would need a jury to say if he was two hours too long! That would be, what it would amount to according to Mr. Robinson. According to statute the Governor was to be satisfied and see that certain provisions were complied with. If the latter had been addressed to him he would have been satisfied and made up his mind. But he had received two other reports of Surveyors besides that of the Government surveyor, and they being so different he could not make up his mind or be satisfied. Suppose anything had happened to the ship, what would be the position of the Governor, after having been previously made aware of the state of the ship by two experienced men? What the Governor did, the most reasonable man would have done. He saw the Attorney-General and asked what he had to do. Mr. Robinson says he should have pressed for an answer at once. He (Attorney-General) had twenty different things to attend to and often all on the table at one time. When the papers were sent to him on the 3rd, the certificate was in the Acting Governor's hands on the 4th. He thought Mr. Robinson would admit that there was no evidence of delay there.

Mr. Robinson—I do not admit it.

The Attorney-General concluded there was no evidence of delay before the jury at the trial.

The Chief Justice—The Attorney-General's complaint in respect to the six days' wrongful delay is, that the Governor, in granting the passenger certificate, was delayed by the special jury. I think, your lordship, that the delay, as alleged by the Attorney-General, was, in fact, a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

Mr. Robinson—The delay was in fact a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

The Chief Justice—The delay was in fact a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

The Chief Justice—The delay was in fact a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

The Chief Justice—The delay was in fact a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

The Chief Justice—The delay was in fact a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

The Chief Justice—The delay was in fact a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

The Chief Justice—The delay was in fact a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

The Chief Justice—The delay was in fact a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

The Chief Justice—The delay was in fact a delay in the Attorney-General, but the certificate was issued on the 4th.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-second ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the offices of the Company, Pedder's Street, at noon to-day (7th inst.), for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1890, the Report of the General Managers, and electing a consulting committee and auditors. There were present:—Messrs. J. J. Keewick (Chairman); T. E. Davies, J. S. Moses, F. T. P. Foster, (Consulting Committee); J. J. Bell-Irving, B. Byramjee, A. McConachie, T. Arnold, J. F. C. da Rosa, R. C. Wilcox, N. N. J. Ezra, S. E. Levy, Ho Koa Pong, Ng Lau Pong, D. McCulloch, Ng Awei, E. Ebrahim, and G. T. Veitch (Secretary).

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the result of the working of the year 1890, you will have observed from the report, does not compare favourably with that of the previous year, only enabling us to pay a dividend of \$18 per share against \$23 for 1889, but I think in these days of keen competition shareholders should regard the out-turn of the account as not at all unsatisfactory. With regard to the 1890 account, our losses have been much larger than usual, and in addition to the payments shown in the Report for other losses amounting to \$87,949 have been adjusted, but against that there is an approximate amount of \$50,000 representing an increase of premium still to be credited. Our principal losses have been in Sydney, Shanghai, Hongkong and Bombay: The Sydney fire in October last was a most disastrous one for underwriters, and we may consider ourselves fortunate in escaping as lightly as we did; however, taking it all together, the outlook is not quite so satisfactory as could be wished for, and we must hope that the risks will run off better than was the case last year. The premium income for 1890, I have already mentioned, shows a very satisfactory increase, more especially in the United Kingdom, where our business is, I am pleased to state, progressing in a manner equal to what the most sanguine could wish for. I would, however, like shareholders to bear in mind that owing to the reduction in rates of late years, to earn the same amount of premium as formerly we have to take almost double the amount of business, and consequently the risk of losses is proportionately greater. We can therefore hardly look for such continuously brilliant returns in future as in the past. I have already mentioned that the London agents have had difficulties to contend with of a small moment owing to the strenuous opposition, and indeed minus of the tariff offices, but happily these difficulties have been overcome successfully, and we have a valuable and growing connection throughout Great Britain.

There being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. Mr. Byramjee seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. McCulloch proposed, that Messrs. S. G. Bird and A. P. McEwen having left the Colony, the appointment of Messrs. F. T. P. Foster and C. J. Holliday to fill the vacancies in the Consulting Committee be confirmed, and that the present members of such Committee, namely, Messrs. C. P. Chier, J. S. Moses and T. E. Davies, be re-elected.

Mr. A. McConachie seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Messrs. G. S. Coxon and Fullerton Henderson were re-elected as auditors of the Company, upon the motion of Mr. T. Arnold, seconded by Mr. N. J. Ezra.

An announcement by the Chairman that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday, the 9th inst., brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

ANNUAL POLICE REPORT (1890).

The following report was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on the 5th inst.:

Central Police Barracks,
Hongkong, 29th January, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Police report for the year 1890.

1.—The total number of offences coming under the ordinance of the Police was 8,424, being an increase of 12.90 per cent. Sub-divided into serious and minor offences (40 called) there were in 1890, 3,300 cases as against 2,935 cases in 1889, showing an increase of 20.95 per cent, and in the latter class 5,224 cases in 1890 as compared with 4,668 cases in 1889, giving an increase of 756 cases or 16.54 per cent.

2.—During the year there were three cases of murder, resulting in the arrest of two prisoners, and the conviction of one.

3.—The most serious feature in the record of crime for the year was the piratical seizure of the steamer *Namoa*, belonging to the Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, on the 10th December last on the voyage from this port for Swatow, which took place off Mendocina Island about 40 miles to the North-east of the colony. Some forty Chinese embarked as passengers, and when the European officers, except the one on watch, and the passengers, were at luncheon, took possession of the steamer. Their plans were arranged for and executed with perfect precision, and carried out with resistance was practically impossible. One European passenger, who from sea-sickness had remained on deck, was shot and killed, and was also one of the Manila quarter-masters. The master, Captain Pocock, met his death by coming up the saloon when called on deck by the pirates. It is uncertain whether this act was intentional or done in the excitement of the moment; it is probable that the latter is the case, as subsequent murders ensued, and this unfortunate officer had a well-deserved reputation in the opinion of Europeans and Chinese alike. Having made themselves masters of the vessel, the pirates headed her out to sea until the evening, when they steamed the vessel back to Mendocina Island and transferred the plunder, consisting principally of dollars taken from Chinese passengers, to five junks that were in waiting. It is to be noted that although there was a large amount of opium on board, this was not taken, contrary to the plan adopted in previous cases, where opium appeared to be the principal object of the attack.

4.—Seven persons were arrested in connection with this affair, of whom five have been discharged and two await trial. The ring-leaders are perfectly well known, as their photographs are, from previous offences, in the hands of the Police, but they have escaped to Chinese territory, and it will rest in a great measure with the Chinese Authorities, who are displaying every desire to co-operate, whether they will be eventually captured or not. Information as to other persons supposed to have been connected in this piracy has been confidentially supplied. So far two men who have been identified have been arrested in this colony, and one by the Chinese, the latter having made confession.

5.—The form of piratical seizure carried out in this case is one of habitual use among the Chinese. At the time of the troubles with China in 1857, the steamer *Thetis* was seized in this way by Chinese soldiers. (See Denavit's Treaty Port, p. 73.) In the same way, the steamer *Sparke*, trading between Macao and Canton, was captured in 1874, and the steamer *Greyhound*, bound from this port to Hoihow, in 1885.

6.—All experience goes to show that the habits of the criminal classes of China are quite unaltered from the days when, before its seizure to Her Majesty, this Island and the neighbouring creeks and islands were occupied by men who were fishermen by occupation, but were always ready to turn to piracy when the opportunity afforded itself. The Chinese Government began to claim its rights of State as to the integrity of its shores, the suppression of piracy in the waters surrounding this colony was mainly in the hands of the British Naval Authorities, who were always ready to co-operate with the Police and to act on the information they received. But in those days they had at their disposal gunboats drawing four and six feet of water, and though of slow speed, well fitted to follow piratical junks in the numerous creeks that abound on the coast. The gunboats at present in commission draw far too much water to perform the work with any degree of safety, and since this Island has been surrounded with a cordon of Chinese revenue cruisers, and the number of attacks on British vessels has diminished, the work of the capture of pirates has been mainly left to the Chinese Government. That piracy is still rampant in Chinese territory is manifest from the reports that appear in the Chinese papers.

7.—Where steamers carry so large a number of Chinese passengers from a free port, wherein there is no previous examination of baggage, and where the vessels can leave from any part of the Harbour at any hour, it is difficult to suggest any certain method of precaution. But it must be accepted as an axiom that the Chinese criminal does not change his habits, and therefore although the local safety of residents may possibly be greater than it was in the earlier days of the colony, yet it is imprudent to calculate on this immunity from attack being always maintained. Still more is it incumbent on those who have control of vessels after leaving this colony to see that a plentiful system of defence is maintained. In the Police report for 1893 published some eight months ago, it was pointed out that the police were unable to detect that sailing vessels were liable to piratical attacks until the men thrown out of work by the abolition of the opium trade had found honest employment. So at the present time, the salt and opium smugglers find their nefarious trade, day by day, more seriously impeded by the vigilance of the Chinese Customs officials under European superintendence; these men driven from their usual lawless occupation will for some time be dangerous characters. It therefore follows that all sailing vessels, Chinese passengers should be supplied with a competent crew, that restrictions should be placed on the movements of the passengers, and that the officers and men should be supplied with proper weapons, the ammunition, which in this climate rapidly deteriorates, being regularly tested. The inspection of outgoing passengers by the Police is a course that may occasionally end in a good result, but too much reliance must not be placed on its efficiency; the number of detectives is limited, each officer may know a certain number of suspicious characters, but no one can know a large proportion, whilst to carry on this duty with reference to every ship would entail an amount of work beyond their power, if their other local duties have also to be attended to.

8.—As these piratical attacks on European vessels now take place from the passengers, it is against this evil that measures must be taken, possibly one of the surest of these is the provision, as has been suggested, of hose delivering hot water.

For an attack by junks a steam vessel has always at command the power to ram the attacking craft; if only the rudder is knocked off by the collision the junk will be helpless.

10.—As to the general state of crime, having been employed on official duty away from the Police from the 19th February to the 22nd December last, I am not in a position to enter into details; but from the returns it would appear that the principal increase is in cases of larcenies, viz: 301 cases, and unlawful possession 31 cases. In most of the other serious offences a decrease is shown.

In miscellaneous offences, no less than 1,364 cases are connected with the Opium Ordinance.

11.—The health of the Police Force has been good, only seven deaths having occurred; and on the whole the casualties (95) have been fewer than usual, and have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Honourable F. Fleming, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Police Department,
24th February, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the following arrests of persons implicated in the *Namoa* piracy have been made out of this colony, so far as can be ascertained:—

1st.—Major Lai-Ching Pui arrested a man named Fan Kuo Tai, in the Heung Shan district, in the beginning of January.

2nd.—The Macao Police arrested Pau U alias Mo Lo U on the 29th January. He committed suicide in prison on the same night.

3rd.—About the same date, the Chinese authorities arrested Lo U, Li Peng, Pang Chan, and Chong Ki Shan on the steamer *Wahs Choo* on her arrival at Canton from Macao. The last named man turned informer.

4th.—On the 2nd of February, the Chinese authorities seized two fishing junks and arrested Pang Kun Yuh, Ho Fat To, Ho Fat Teung, and over thirty others; old and young, males and females.

5th.—The Macao Police have arrested a man named Wong Yuk on suspicion of having taken part in the piracy.

6th.—The Chinese gunboat *Kwong Sin* seized a fishing junk, near Macao, and seized all persons on board for being concerned in the piracy.

7th.—Major Lai arrested a man named Wang Atai at Kam Tau Wan in the Heung Shan district. This information came from Macao and probably refers to the first case; although the names are different.

8th.—The Chinese Authorities arrested Chin Kung Yau about the beginning of this month at Tai Paig in the San On district.

Pau U alias Mo Lo U who was mentioned in Inspector Stanton's report of the 15th December as the chief perpetrator of the piracy, and in the same report Lo U Li Peng, Pau Chan, and Chin Kung Yau were mentioned as being in the gang. They are Hakka from Shaukwai. Pau Chan is possibly the same as Pang Chan. There is a report that Chin Kung Yau, who was arrested on the 29th January, is the same as the one who was arrested on the 29th January, and who was arrested on the 29th January.

6.—The form of piratical seizure carried out in this case is one of habitual use among the Chinese. At the time of the troubles with China in 1857, the steamer *Thetis* was seized in this way by Chinese soldiers. (See Denavit's Treaty Port, p. 73.) In the same way, the steamer *Sparke*, trading between Macao and Canton, was captured in 1874, and the steamer *Greyhound*, bound from this port to Hoihow, in 1885.

7.—All experience goes to show that the habits of the criminal classes of China are quite unaltered from the days when, before its seizure to Her Majesty, this Island and the neighbouring creeks and islands were occupied by men who were fishermen by occupation, but were always ready to turn to piracy when the opportunity afforded itself. The Chinese Government began to claim its rights of State as to the integrity of its shores, the suppression of piracy in the waters surrounding this colony was mainly in the hands of the British Naval Authorities, who were always ready to co-operate with the Police and to act on the information they received. But in those days they had at their disposal gunboats drawing four and six feet of water, and though of slow speed, well fitted to follow piratical junks in the numerous creeks that abound on the coast. The gunboats at present in commission draw far too much water to perform the work with any degree of safety, and since this Island has been surrounded with a cordon of Chinese revenue cruisers, and the number of attacks on British vessels has diminished, the work of the capture of pirates has been mainly left to the Chinese Government. That piracy is still rampant in Chinese territory is manifest from the reports that appear in the Chinese papers.

8.—Where steamers carry so large a number of Chinese passengers from a free port, wherein there is no previous examination of baggage, and where the vessels can leave from any part of the Harbour at any hour, it is difficult to suggest any certain method of precaution. But it must be accepted as an axiom that the Chinese criminal does not change his habits, and therefore although the local safety of residents may possibly be greater than it was in the earlier days of the colony, yet it is imprudent to calculate on this immunity from attack being always maintained. Still more is it incumbent on those who have control of vessels after leaving this colony to see that a plentiful system of defence is maintained. In the Police report for 1893 published some eight months ago, it was pointed out that the police were unable to detect that sailing vessels were liable to piratical attacks until the men thrown out of work by the abolition of the opium trade had found honest employment. So at the present time, the salt and opium smugglers find their nefarious trade, day by day, more seriously impeded by the vigilance of the Chinese Customs officials under European superintendence; these men driven from their usual lawless occupation will for some time be dangerous characters. It therefore follows that all sailing vessels, Chinese passengers should be supplied with a competent crew, that restrictions should be placed on the movements of the passengers, and that the officers and men should be supplied with proper weapons, the ammunition, which in this climate rapidly deteriorates, being regularly tested. The inspection of outgoing passengers by the Police is a course that may occasionally end in a good result, but too much reliance must not be placed on its efficiency; the number of detectives is limited, each officer may know a certain number of suspicious characters, but no one can know a large proportion, whilst to carry on this duty with reference to every ship would entail an amount of work beyond their power, if their other local duties have also to be attended to.

9.—As these piratical attacks on European vessels now take place from the passengers, it is against this evil that measures must be taken, possibly one of the surest of these is the provision, as has been suggested, of hose delivering hot water.

For an attack by junks a steam vessel has always at command the power to ram the attacking craft; if only the rudder is knocked off by the collision the junk will be helpless.

10.—As to the general state of crime, having been employed on official duty away from the Police from the 19th February to the 22nd December last, I am not in a position to enter into details; but from the returns it would appear that the principal increase is in cases of larcenies, viz: 301 cases, and unlawful possession 31 cases. In most of the other serious offences a decrease is shown.

In miscellaneous offences, no less than 1,364 cases are connected with the Opium Ordinance.

11.—The health of the Police Force has been good, only seven deaths having occurred; and on the whole the casualties (95) have been fewer than usual, and have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Honourable F. Fleming, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Police Department,
24th February, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the following arrests of persons implicated in the *Namoa* piracy have been made out of this colony, so far as can be ascertained:—

1st.—Major Lai-Ching Pui arrested a man named Fan Kuo Tai, in the Heung Shan district, in the beginning of January.

2nd.—The Macao Police arrested Pau U alias Mo Lo U on the 29th January. He committed suicide in prison on the same night.

3rd.—About the same date, the Chinese authorities arrested Lo U, Li Peng, Pang Chan, and Chong Ki Shan on the steamer *Wahs Choo* on her arrival at Canton from Macao. The last named man turned informer.

4th.—On the 2nd of February, the Chinese authorities seized two fishing junks and arrested Pang Kun Yuh, Ho Fat To, Ho Fat Teung, and over thirty others; old and young, males and females.

5th.—The Macao Police have arrested a man named Wong Yuk on suspicion of having taken part in the piracy.

6th.—The Chinese gunboat *Kwong Sin* seized a fishing junk, near Macao, and seized all persons on board for being concerned in the piracy.

7th.—Major Lai arrested a man named Wang Atai at Kam Tau Wan in the Heung Shan district. This information came from Macao and probably refers to the first case; although the names are different.

8th.—The Chinese Authorities arrested Chin Kung Yau about the beginning of this month at Tai Paig in the San On district.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

March 9th.

THE HONGKONG MARINA COMPANY.

This was a petition asking for a compulsory order of the Court to wind up the Company.

Mr. A. J. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, appeared for the Hongkong Trading Company, and two other creditors; Mr. G. J. Philippo, instructed by Messrs. Denny and Mosses, appeared on behalf of the Company, a creditor; and Mr. Pollock, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared on behalf of the Hongkong Marina Company to oppose the application.

Mr. Leach said the Hongkong Trading Company was a judgment creditor to the amount of \$1,677.70; Cheung Koon, also a judgment creditor for \$184.04; another Chinese creditor \$14.75, and Yeung Cheung \$12.92, in all representing \$2,049.41.

Mr. Philippo said his client obtained judgment against the Company on the 19th December last for \$4,466.40 and interest \$4.68. The ship was arrested on the 11th December and judgment was afterwards obtained for the amount.

Mr. Leach said the petition was preferred under Section 77 of the Companies' Ordinance of 1865, which set forth that a Company may be wound up when the shareholders of the said Company have passed a resolution for it to be paid up, whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts, &c. In this case the petition sets forth that on the 13th Nov. last, the Hongkong Trading Company obtained judgment against the Marina for \$1,677.70, which amount remains wholly unsatisfied, and several other debts in which judgment has been given against the Company, also remain unsatisfied and the Company was unable to pay its debts. He therefore applied for a compulsory order of the Court to wind up the Company, first, because it was unable to pay its debts, and secondly, that it should be wound up.

If there was a judgment debt and the Company could not pay, he submitted the only thing to do was to wind up. In support of the petition there was an affidavit and an additional statement. The Company ceased business on the 15th October last, and he had an affidavit filed on to the original petition, which was made by the gentleman acting at the time as Secretary to the Company, which said that the Company owned large sums of money, including the sums he (Mr. Leach) represented, and it also stated that the Marina was unable to meet or satisfy any of them. Therefore he submitted that the Company was unable to satisfy the claims. But he would go further than that as a reason why the Company should be wound up, there was a judgment debt unsatisfied. Whenever a company is proved to be unable to pay its debts in the ordinary course that was sufficient, but here the Company has admitted that it is unable to pay.

His lordship—Why not pay the debt, Mr. Pollock?—I do not know what you mean to do. If you could come to a voluntary winding up it would be much better and not so expensive as it would be if the winding up was ordered by the Court.

Mr. Pollock—The e has been an attempt to float debentures.

Mr. Leach—That is not right, my lord. He must put in a proper affidavit.

His lordship—Is there no chance of a voluntary winding up?

Mr. Leach—We are entitled to ask that the Company be made to wind up. Judgment was obtained against them on the 24th December, and from that time to now they have done nothing, therefore I ask the Court to do that which they will not do themselves.

Mr. Pollock—We are anxious to do all we can for the creditors and I would ask the Court for its indulgence. I am sorry the affidavits have not been put in as they should have been, but if your lordship will hear me—

His lordship—A meeting of the Company would be much better to a resolution to wind it up than a resolution from the Court. I do not know what the assets will be, but I understand they are nothing.

Mr. Leach—There was a suggestion made by the Chairman of the Company at its last meeting that some negotiations would be entered into, but now they take another line and talk of insulating debentures.

Mr. Pollock—I would ask your lordship to adjourn this meeting for three weeks, pending a meeting of the shareholders to confirm a special resolution that was made in voluntarily winding the Company up.

His lordship—When is it?

Mr. Pollock—The last meeting was adjourned sine die on the motion of Mr. Fraser-Smith seconded by Mr. Skeels. The special resolution was negatived by—

Mr. Leach—That is most irregular.

Mr. Philippo—On behalf of my client I ask that an adjournment be made for three weeks. My client is a large creditor and we want to get as much as possible.

Mr. Leach—I would ask your lordship to make an order now and if the shareholders make a resolution to wind up I shall not object to the compulsory winding up subject to a provisional order.

His lordship—There are a number of other creditors' cases too.

Mr. Leach—The notice of advertisement advises them to come to the Court and if they do not come the Court must suppose they do not wish to oppose the petition.

Mr. Pollock—The ship is the only asset, besides the furniture. On the 24th December an order was obtained detaining the selling of the ship.

His lordship—How would you better your position by asking for an adjournment?

Mr. Pollock—You have no evidence, your lordship, before you that the shareholders wish the Court to wind it up.

Mr. Leach—Mr. Hastings has just requested me to say that he represents the creditors who wish for a compulsory winding up.

His lordship—I do not see why Mr. Philippo wants three weeks. It is only a confirmatory resolution to be passed.

Mr. Philippo—I think it better to give them a day, although I do not press for that time.

Mr. Leach—Mr. Hastings represents creditors amounting to \$4,300, and they wish the Company to be compulsory wound up.

His lordship—Let the matter stand till this day three weeks.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re CHEUNG PING SHENG.

This was a petition praying for the Court to adjudge Cheung Ping Sheng, trading as Kwong Ping Wong, to be made a bankrupt.

Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the bankrupt. The Registrar (Mr. E. J. Akeley) said the amount of the petitioner's debts were stated to be \$9,000 and the assets consisted of a number of debts, of which there were no less than 307 accounts, said to be worth \$11,000, but the greater portion of them were doubtful, and only \$200 were put down as good, which would amount to \$500.

Mr. Wilkinson said his lordship would see the assets would amount if good to \$11,000, whereas the debt was only \$9,000. He asked his lordship to adjudge his client a bankrupt and give him the protection of the Court.

His lordship, finding that no notice had been sent to the principal creditor and that no plan

ment had been made showing the bankrupt's position, adjourned the case till Thursday.

In re SUI CHEE.

This was an application of the bankrupt to either pass his final examination or be discharged.

Mr. Hastings, who appeared for the bankrupt, said the bankrupt had fulfilled all the requirements of the Court.

Mr. Wilkinson said he appeared for several of the creditors, and a short time ago he was informed that the bankrupt had hidden some property. He would therefore ask for a remand.

Mr. Hastings objected to the latter only coming forward at the last moment.

His lordship said he had read through the report and it appeared to him that the bankrupt had done all he could to the satisfaction of every day. Has he not satisfied all his creditors?

The Registrar—The creditors never appear after the bankrupt's first examination. I propose the bankrupt do now pass his last examination and the creditors can come up at the time the bankrupt applies for his discharge.

His lordship adjourned the case till Thursday.

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel at noon to-day (10th inst.) for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1890, and declaring a dividend.

Mr. F. Henderson, President, and there were also present—Messrs. J. Stevens (Member of Consulting Committee); W. Parlane, F. W. Cross, H. Harris, J. Barton, W. K. Wylie, J. Anderson, Geo. Fenwick (General Manager) and others.

The Chairman said the report for the past year, the second annual report of the Company, was a little less favourable than the preceding report; but that should not cause astonishment for the reason that the company's business was necessarily of a judgmental nature. Last year was a negative year, and had it not been for the fluctuations of which he spoke he thought it would have resulted in a distinct improvement in the returns for the past twelve months. It would be as well if the shareholders would, when they had work to give out, think of Fenwick & Co. By so doing they would be helping themselves while they were doing good for the Company. He believed it had been stated by some shareholders that the dividend should have been larger. The Directors, however, considered it inexpedient to declare a larger dividend, for with a business like theirs it was necessary to keep well in funds. It must be borne in mind, too, that with some long contracts disbursements were heavy, while they had to wait a considerable time for payment, or rather repayment. If any mistake had been made in respect to "too small a dividend," he hoped that the funds recovered would go to swell next year's dividend—that would be a mistake on the right side.

Mr. F. W. Cross—I should like to ask a question. You admit that the accounts are less favourable than last year's. Now—

The Chairman—A little less favourable.

Mr. Cross, continuing, said there appeared but little, if anything, to congratulate themselves upon, for there was a decrease of 30 per cent. in the receipts. There must be some reason for such a heavy falling off, and he would like to know what that reason was. It was satisfactory to find that in proportion to the falling off in the aggregate receipts there had been a corresponding diminution of expenses.

Upon that result, the General Manager was certainly to be congratulated. As to the Reserve Fund, there were some items entered under other headings in the accounts which should, he thought, have gone to swell the reserve.

The Chairman—The receipts are shown in what the Directors consider the best form.

Mr. Cross was not satisfied with that reply and maintained that the Reserve Fund should be swelled as much as possible. As to the Chairman's remarks about the issue of small dividends, he said he was not at all in agreement with him, for companies should not pay the highest possible dividend—they should be careful to pay a reasonable dividend only, reserving as much of the earnings as possible.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Cross for his remarks and suggestions, and asked him to pass the accounts as they stood, believing that his suggestions would be duly weighed by the Consulting Committee. As to the falling off last year, it was not only the company which had had that experience. The Dock Company was true, had a very good half-year, and the special reason for it had been set forth at the recent meeting of shareholders. It must be remembered, too, that they had had very few building contracts during the past year.

Mr. Fenwick—The first month of the year was very good, but business fell off, and during the course of the year we had no large building contracts at all. We have not built a single launch.

Mr. Cross—In future will you put some of the earnings to the Reserve Fund?

The Chairman—The Managing Directors say the money is wanted for general disbursements, but they will bear your suggestions in mind in the future.

Mr. Fenwick—Last year it was a mistake putting so much money to the Reserve Fund. It would have been better to carry it forward. What a company like this requires is a big working capital, not a big reserve fund.

Mr. Cross said there appeared to be next to no working capital at all. Was the affair not a good working capital to carry on the business with?

Mr. Fenwick again said a concern like theirs did not require a big reserve fund. They wanted a good working capital to carry on the business with.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, as presented. Mr. F. W. Cross seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Messrs. F. Henderson, J. Stevens and D. McCulloch were re-elected members of the Consulting Committee upon the motion of Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. H. Harris.

Mr. Anderson proposed and Mr. Parlane seconded that Mr. Thompson Arnold be re-elected auditor.

Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the General Manager for the manner in which he had conducted the business of the Company during the past year was carried by acclamation, and the Chairman having announced that Dividend Warrants would be ready to-morrow, the meeting closed.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at a general meeting to be held at the Head Office of the Company, at Hongkong, on Thursday, 12th March, 1891, at 4 p.m.—

The Liquidators have now to submit to the shareholders a statement of Accounts, showing the result of the winding-up of the Company up to the 31st December, 1890, no further acceptance, viz., a Balance at Debt of Working Account of \$50,722.65, being an increase of \$13,227.07 for the year 1890.

The accounts clearly show how this amount has arisen and it will be noticed that the expectation of the Liquidators, that no considerable

addition to the Debt of Working Account would place, has so far as concerns Losses, been realized, and that the greater part is due to the cost of Liquidation, which remains unavoidably heavy, even after the carrying out of the economies effected by the Liquidators, of which the shareholders were fully made acquainted at the last meeting, as will be seen by a comparison of accounts. The details of these, so far as Head Office is concerned, were set forth in the Chairman's speech at the last General Meeting, so we need only add, that of the Committee at London, Mr. Von André and Mr. Koettgen resigned, leaving Mr. Cobb and Mr. Guttman as sole Liquidators there.

The Liquidation of the London Branch is still far from being completed, and it is almost impossible to foresee when such will be the case, owing to the continued cropping up of fresh claims, the difficulties connected with certain Re-insurance Policies, and the great delay caused by a number of Law-suits now pending.

These are matters beyond the control of the Liquidators, who have, however, relaxed no effort to expedite the settlement as much as possible.

The feasibility of shortening the duration of the Liquidation has been constantly before the Liquidators, who have for some time been occupied in making enquiries on this point, and they are now negotiating with a view to outstanding being taken over by third parties, on terms which, in their opinion, are likely to prove in the long run more advantageous to the shareholders than the continuation of the present mode of winding up.

The Head Office accounts have been audited by Mr. Thos. Arnold and Mr. H. U. Jeffries and the London accounts by Messrs. J. O. Chadwick and Son, as before.

F. DODWELL, ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Liquidators.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1891.

BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

Assets.

Head Office—

Cash \$ 85.09

Office Furniture 50.00

Fixed Deposits with Hongkong Bank 59,500.00

Accounts Receivable 2,203.17

Interest accrued to 31st December 61,838.25

London Agency—

47 Bonds Chinese 7 per cent. Loan 1885 4,700

13 Bonds Chinese 6 per cent. Loan 1885 1,300

3 Bonds Japanese 7 per cent. Loan 1873 1,100

Held by Bank against overdraft 46,666.67

Balance at Debt of Working Account 250,732.36

Liabilities.

Capital 1,500,000

Paidup 300,000.00

Bills Payable 6,666.67

Accounts Payable—

Overdraft at London Agency 50,550.19

Uncollected Interest 22.00

Warrants 52,570.61

Sundry Amounts due 359,837.28

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Balance Brought Forward from 1889 237,515.29

Hongkong Salaries 2,500.00

Charges 788.25

London Office Expenses & Salaries 7,426.33

Manchester Office Expenses & Commission 275.78

London Committee Fees 1,333.34

Liquidators' Fees 1,000.00

Auditors' Fees—

At London, January 1888 to June, 1890 700.00

At Hongkong, 1890 200.00

Return-Premia 900.00

Losses Account 1889 643.33

Losses Account 1890 3,263.10

Less Recovered Account 3,926.43

1888 4,793.39

2,133.03

255,915.61

Re-insurance Premia Recovered 110.31

Bad and doubtful debts recovered 347.77

Suspense Account—

Further amount recovered on account of claims unsettled by Re-insurers 360.70

Exchange 324.26

Interest 3,563.43

Profit on share North China Insurance Company, Limited 198.89

Profit on Furniture sold 97.91

Interest on warrents issued under Sect. 98 of Articles of Association 108.00

Brought forward from Balance 1888 213,000.80

Increase 1889 24,495.49

237,515.29

Increase 1890 13,227.07

250,732.36

255,915.61

We have compared the above statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at Head Office and with the Returns received from the London Agency, and hereby certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

THOS. ARNOLD, Auditors.

H. U. JEFFRIES, Auditors.

F. DODWELL, Liquidators.

ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Liquidators.

TRADING IN WOMEN.

Quite a crowd of the genus Taling-shan rolled up at the Police Court on the 9th inst. to listen, mark, learn and inwardly digest the evidence adduced at the trial of Awong and Li Acheung, who were charged before both magistrates with bringing six young Annamese women into the Colony on the 5th instant for unlawful purposes. The six girls were present in the Court, and 64 more unfortunate, neglected and unhappy looking lot of young women have rarely been seen amongst the "Great Unwashed" at any magisterial court.

The Consul for France sat with the magistrates on the Bench.

One of the women, said she was 19 years of age, and was taken on board the steamer "Achy" at Haiphong. Her husband, a Chinaman, took her on board, and said he would go ashore to make some purchases. He went on shore, and that was the last she had seen of him. She was married to her husband, whose name was Ahk, five months ago. She was stowed away in the coal bunkers of the steamer with the other five girls—nobody in particular looked after them while on board. She was taken to

a boarding-house here, but did not know who took her ashore. The two prisoners were in the boarding-house and they were also on board the steamer on the voyage up from Haiphong, but it was not they who brought food to her while on board the steamer. She would like to go back to her mother, but not to her husband. She was not married according to the regular custom of her country, for in Annam there was a proper and recognized marriage ceremony, but it was not gone through in her case. There had been, in fact, no marriage ceremony at all; she was simply taken by two women to her husband's house and given into his charge. Her husband lived at Haiphong, and she lived with him for close upon five months. She had never seen her husband before she was brought to this house. He had no other wife. Her mother consented to her being taken to Annam, and was alive. She had to walk to Ahk's house when she went there. Her husband paid \$10 to her parents for her—that was how she came to be living with the Chinaman. Ahk said he would take her to see China, and then they would return to Annam. She was under the impression that her husband was coming with her to Hongkong. It was a broad daylight when she went on board the "Achy" at Haiphong. The steamer started about six hours after she got on board. There appeared to her to be no one on board, but she was put into the coal bunkers shortly afterwards. Three other girls were in the bunkers when she was put in there. It was some one on board the steamer that put her into the bunkers. It was not any one man in particular—there were five or six men concerned in it. Her husband was one of the six who put her in the bunkers. She and her companions were in the bunkers from the beginning to the end of the voyage. Food (congee water) was brought to her twice a day. She did not know who brought the food—the food was lifted up to the bunker and handed it down through the hole. The place was pitch-dark during the whole time. She attempted to get out of the bunker, but was threatened and pushed back. She pushed open the door and tried to escape, but couldn't. Her feet were had mats laid down on the coal, and these had been provided for them before the girls were put into the bunkers. It was a very small place, and she had next to no chance to move about. She was not allowed to come out until the steamer had landed in Hongkong harbour. She had no hope on board, although coming to see China. She did not know that she was going to China until just a little before getting on the steamer. Her husband told her to come on board and was accompanied by three or four Chinamen. The men appeared to her to be passengers—not members of the crew; but she felt sure they were not the men who put her in the bunkers. She first saw the two prisoners shortly after getting on board the steamer. When she first went into the coal bunkers, the two prisoners were standing at the doorway. They had to step down into the bunkers on to the coals. She had no previous acquaintance with four of the girls now before the court, but one of them was her friend and married a Chinaman some months ago.

Ng Ahop, wife of a gardener, said she earned her living by hair-dressing and sewing. She was walking in First Street on the 5th instant, and had several combs stuck in her hair when a man came up to her and said "I suppose you are a hair-dresser." She replied in the affirmative. He took her to a boarding-house on the Praya, and she there saw the Annamese girls now in Court. They were all in one room. The second prisoner, Li Acheung, asked her to plait the girls' queues and shave their faces. She had just got through when the police arrived, took the girls and arrested the first prisoner.

A wife of second defendant, said she had been married about seven days. They were married in Annam and came to Hongkong together. She was in the coal bunkers with the other women. She would like to go back to Annam. She was 18 years of age. When in Annam she lived with an uncle, a seaman. As to the first prisoner she did not know him at all. The usual marriage ceremony was not gone through in connection with her marriage. As a matter of fact she was not married to the prisoner—that was to say, not legally married. Her uncle gave her to the prisoner to be his wife. She did not know the amount of money paid for her. She, herself, did nothing in her possession. The pillowcase which was in the room, but she did not observe the first prisoner.

William Stanton, Inspector of Police, said he arrested the defendants on information received from a "lukung" who was informed by an "outsider." He went to the Yen-wo boarding-house, and there, in a backroom, on the first floor, he found six Annamese women, the hair-dresser and the men. He arrested the two prisoners and charged them in the usual way. They denied the offence. The key produced, was on the person of the second defendant and it opened the pillowcase which was in the room. He produced a letter which he found on the second prisoner's person. It was from a person in Haiphong to a friend in this Colony.

The first prisoner stated she came from Haiphong to look for a clansman. He had been away a long time. He met the second defendant who took him to the boarding-house where he saw the girls for the first time.

The second prisoner stated that he was a carpenter. One of the girls was given to him by Ahk to be his wife. His mother was sick in China, so he brought his wife to assist his mother. He took his wife to the boarding-house and there saw the other girls. He engaged the hair-dresser to plait his wife's hair only.

To the Court—He kept his wife in the coal bunkers because he was too late to get any berth in the ship. There was no other place.

The hair-dresser, recalled, said it was very late when she left the boarding-house. She plaited all their queues—six in all. She dressed all their heads because she was paid by the second prisoner, Li Acheung, to do it.

The Court—There is no evidence to convict the first prisoner, but the second is sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The girls will be sent back to Annam.

MR. BECHER'S LATEST FUNJONG EXPLORATIONS.

That irrepressible character Mr. H. M. Becher, manager of the Funjong Mining Company of this colony, has recently returned to Singapore from what is described as "an extensive tour in Pahang where he visited the several mining concessions, in connection with which he is professionally engaged."

KETCHAU.

Speaking with regard to the Ketchau concession, Mr. Becher said to a reporter of the Straits Times that the total trip down the river brought 70 tons of gold from Ketchau, which, with a previous shipment of 55 tons, makes the total output up to the present 125 tons. Mr. Becher thinks that is not bad for a company so recently at work, and he says that with this return the mine is "paying its own expenses."

In the '70's, there was a portion from the mine, but otherwise the gold was the result of a trial crushing of 12 tons of the average rock from the lode. The crushing was made at the Funjong battery. It may so happen that the find is only a peccary, but the

probabilities, Mr. Becher thinks, are against this. There are two European miners and about twenty Chinese coolies working on the mine which at present consists of a single level. It is now proposed to extend these operations, with a view of following "Mount Siam" reef.

The landing place is about two miles from Kuala Lipis on the Pahang River, and the mine is situated about two miles inland. Ketchau River, a fine running stream, flows about one mile and a half from the mine, so that at any time should it be considered necessary to use any extensive motive power in operation, it will easily be developed from this river.

Those who have followed the Hongkong reports of the Funjong Company for the last three years, will know that the mine is the chief scene of operations and expectations. Great difficulty has been